

**IRMA DISTRICT**  
Irma District is one of the best mixed farming districts in the West. Good soil, Good water, good grass, natural gas and Good Oil Indications. Good railroad facilities and good people. Boost for your district. Plenty of good farms awaiting development.  
110 miles east of Edmonton  
200 miles west of Saskatoon

# IRMA TIMES

An Independent Weekly Newspaper Circulating Throughout Jarrow, Kinross, Orindale, Zoldavara, Fabyan, Clark Manor, and Irma District.

**IS YOUR SUBSCRIPTION PAID?**  
If you want to keep in touch with the Irma District, fill in this coupon and attach price of subscription.  
NAME .....  
ADDRESS .....

Vol. 5: No. 6.

IRMA, ALBERTA, CANADA, FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1921

\$2.00 Per Year in Advance

## Oil Was Discovered in Irma Field Over 35 Years Ago According to Geological Report

(Reproduced from issue of February 25th, 1921)

When we asked in last week's Times who discovered Oil in the Irma district, we thought we would find some homesteader claiming the honor. Several have told us how far back as thirteen years ago they had seen heavy seepages of oil in the springs along Grattan Coulee. No doubt many of these homesteaders thought at the time they first seen these seepages that they were the first people to see them.

In looking up Governmental and other reports, we find that long before Irma was considered practically as far from civilization as the new oil fields of the north is now. Before there was any thought of transcontinental railway passing through the district, Dr. Dawson, a noted explorer and geologist had discovered what he considered a very important oil bearing anticline. This was subsequently explored by J.B. Dowling and F. Dowling in '86. This anticline is shown on Geological map of Alta., Saskatchewan and Manitoba, marked map 55A issued 1913. No doubt all of these men were attracted by the seepages along the Grattan Coulee and Battle River. Other geologists have explored the district but we believe Mr. Chas. E. Taylor, of Edmonton, probably has given the district greater attention than any other geologist. That Mr. Taylor knows his profession very thoroughly can not be denied, as he is producing manager of one of the biggest oil companies in Canada, The Imperial Oil Co. During the drilling of the first well in the district by the Grattan Oil Co. in 1914-15 on section 4-45-8 w4th, he spent most of his time watching the formation and keeping the log of the well. The log of this well is shown in the geological report Dept. of Mines of 1916 on page 121 as follows:—

Log of well near Irma, supplied by Mr. Chas. Taylor, of Edmonton:

Drift	Feet
Drift	0 25
Soft gray sandy clay	25 107
Blue sandstone and fossils	107 109
Gray shale bands of blue sandstone, shells	109 134
Dark shales, coal seams	134 140
Dark shales	140 175
Blue sandstone shells	175 192
Brown clay	192 200
Light gray sandstone, carbonaceous	200 210
Light gray sandstone with clay	210 215
Dark gray shale	215 230
Gray shale	230 300
Gray sand	300 342
Gray shale, a two foot hard shell	342 377
Gray shale	377 520
Hard shell	520 522
Gray shale	522 552
Hard shell	552 554
Gray shale with hard shells at 645, 750, 850, and 960 feet	554 1215
Oil at	1215
Lime shell	1345 1353
Gray shell	1353 1405
Hard shell	1405 1410
Gray shale oil at 1582	1410 1582
Gray shale	1582 1620
Gray bottom at	1620
Gas at	192
Water at	270
Water and oil at	300
Gas 5000,000 cubic feet per day, 500 lbs. pressure at 1620	1205 and 1582
Belly River formation at	342
Benton Formation	342 ft to bottom

Owing to drilling troubles the hole was abandoned at this depth.

This report states that the well was abandoned at 1620 feet on account of drilling trouble. This no doubt was very unfortunate for the district and especially for those holding leases in the near vicinity. Most of these have lost the greater part of their enthusiasm in oil, also the leases which have been cancelled. No doubt had this hole been put down another thousand feet it would have brought in a well that would have made more noise in a day than the famous Fort Norman well does in a month. In this case adjoining leases would have been worth thousands of dollars per acre but they have mostly been released to other parties by the Department of Mines, at 50cts per acre.

Since this well was abandoned the rig was moved a short distance and another well started on the same section, apparently after the first hole was abandoned there was no hurry in getting the next one down. Long delays were caused by shortage of coals, casing or tools, and very little headway was made. About the time the first hole was completed the funds of the Grattan Oil Co. appeared to become depleted and other companies of interested men appeared to be financing the project but at times cash would fail to arrive on pay day. After some time the men would generally quit work and Mr. Taylor

(Continued on Back Page.)

### GAS SEEPAGES BURN WHEN LIT BY MATCH

Fire Started in Battle River Valley By Ignition of Gas Bubbles.

A few days ago while a party of Irma residents were investigating the oil and gas seepages along the Battle River valley their attention was attracted by bubbles coming through the water. In order to see if it was gas one of the party lit a match. As soon as the flame reached within about six inches of the ground the gas ignited and set fire to the rank growth of grass. With the assistance of some wet sacks the fire was soon extinguished, but not before the parties were badly scared. The spot where this happens is a small slough with a spring from which there is a strong seepage of oil. Some two years ago this part of the Battle River Valley was visited by a prairie fire when the fire reached the residue from the oil seepage was burning. Near this spot is a heavy outcropping of argillaceous sand stone and fossil beds showing numerous species of ostra. No doubt that is one of the seepages referred to in reports of Dr. Dawson, J. B. Tyrell and D. B. Dowling, of the geological survey department who investigated the Battle River anticline in 1886, and showed same in the geological map of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba marked map 55A issued in 1913.

The location of the spring above referred to is on section 3 or 4-45-8-4 about eight miles southeast of Irma.

All the land in this district, has been leased for some time. This anticline has been traced for a hundred miles northwest of here. The same outcroppings are reported as showing at Birch Lake and at Paken on the north Saskatchewan River. Development has been started at Birch Lake by the Tolpey-Arnold Co., and several other companies are expected to start let contracts or are preparing to start work between Birch Lake and the Battle River. This is one of the coming big oil fields is believed by many geologists who have investigated the seepages and outcroppings.

## Fort Norman vs. Irma Oil Fields

Is Too Much Publicity Being Given to The Far North Oil Fields?

(Reproduced from issue of March 4th, 1921.)  
In a recent issue the Edmonton Bulletin devotes half page to information regarding routes to, and conditions in the Fort Norman Oil Fields. The article has been prepared by F. J. Kitto, D. L. S. under authorization of the Department of the Interior. The article gives a lot of valuable information as to location of the district, government regulations in regard to entry, source of different rivers, conditions to be met with by intending prospectors, principal routes that can be taken, and history of oil discovery. We have no doubt that oil will be found in very great quantities over a very large area (300,000 square miles) of this new country. In connection with the present well at Fort Norman he quotes the following statement as being wired to the Natural Resources Intelligence Branch by Charles E. Taylor, of Edmonton:—  
"Well is very encouraging and while somewhat over-rated by the press renders hope that prospecting of the area will result in sufficient production being obtained in a few years to warrant the development of some transportation scheme whereby the production can be utilized."

This article states that Fort Norman is 900 miles in an airline north-west of Edmonton and nearly double this distance by the ordinary routes of travel. Several routes are mentioned but the principal one is via Peace River. The approximate mileages from Edmonton via the Peace River route are as follows:—

	Miles
Edmonton to Peace River (Rail)	312
Peace River to Vermilion Chutes (steamer)	300
Vermilion Chute Portage	4
Vermilion Chute to Fitzgerald (steamer)	275
Fitzgerald to Fort Smith Portage	16
Fort Smith to Resolution (steamer)	195
Resolution to Hay River (steamer)	70
Hay River to Providence (steamer)	95
Providence to Simpson (steamer)	165
Simpson to Wrigley (steamer)	135
Wrigley to Norman (steamer)	185

Total miles ..... 1752  
On account of ice on Great Slave Lake the season of travel is very short. The writer states that this lake seldom opens for navigation till the first of July and some years until nearly the middle of July. Low water and early frosts shorten the fall season also.

The estimated time required to make the round trip is from six weeks to two months. Only leaving from four to six weeks to be spent in the north country in one season. This is providing the intending prospector is able to catch an early boat and leave on the last one.

Cost of transportation for the coming season could not be given but in former years, the rate was for passengers going down stream 4 to 8 cents per mile, up stream 6 to 14 cents per mile. Freight rates vary according to class. Meals and berth on steamer are \$1.00 each. Mail is taken in on boats in summer and a limited quantity only by dog teams at monthly intervals during the winter. There are no telegraph or wireless stations in the Mackenzie district, the nearest wires are at McMurray and Peace River, Alta. Midsummer steamers arrive. Parties going north should either carry their own supplies or make arrangements with the Edmonton office of one of the companies running boats on the rivers to secure sufficient supplies to do them.

There are no hotels, road houses, restaurants, or places offering public accommodation in the district.  
(Continued on Back Page.)

## Quality Merchandise

**NEW GLOVES HOSE UNDERWEAR**

**MERSILEEN**  
You will fall in LOVE with this dainty fabric for fine sewing. Beautifully mercerized it has the texture and appearance of silk but the durability of Cotton.

In White 40 in. wide per yard \$1.00  
In Sky Blue and Pink 44 ins. wide per yard \$1.10

**CALF MEAL CHICK FOOD OYSTER SHELL**

**SEEDS! SEEDS!**  
You should get your supply of Garden Seeds NOW while the assortment is complete. A line of all the standard Seed houses in stock, also Onions, Beans, Corn, Turnip Seed, Sugar Beet, etc., in stock.

## J. C. McFARLAND & CO.

**STAPLE GOODS.**  
We have always made it a point to give our patrons the very best procurable in staple goods. Knowing as we do the Extra quality of these goods, we would be glad indeed to have you call and compare the quality with what you may have seen, and the price is reasonable.

**GINGHAMS.**  
A range of good domestic Gingham in a variety of checks and stripes, very serviceable, per yd. 35c  
A finer quality of domestic Gingham showing a nicer quality, and superior patterns per yard 50c  
English Gingham finest imported goods in the newest patterns, 34 ins. wide, nice range, per yard 70c

**Potters Prints**  
Goods that need no recommendation. If you have used them you know their superior washing quality. Their fine woven fabric assuring the most in durability. The product of the best English mills they guarantee you the biggest value for your money.  
All patterns, Light and Dark, per yard 50c  
Domestic Prints 22c and 30c per yd.

**GALATEAS**  
English Galateas in dark grounds with woven stripes (not printed), per yard 35c  
"WASHWELL GALATEA"  
English double weight goods that are warranted to wash, and can't help but wear, in solid colors and stripes. They will save you money at per yard 60c

**ROBIN HOOD FLOUR**

## BUY FROM US FOR LESS.

### BOOTS and SHOES

We have the largest stock in town of MEN'S and WOMEN'S, BOYS' and GIRLS' SHOES. The prices are LOWER than most stores and of BETTER quality. We want to sell them. You need them. Let us get together and deal.

### DRY-GOODS

CHILDREN'S HOSE at good values. Gingham and Prints real good. Men's Gloves extra special prices.

### GROCERIES.

NO ONE CAN UNDERSSELL US, why take chances on paying more for good stuff. We handle a Flour that CANNOT BE BETTERED, it's well known and has always given satisfaction. We change the price with the market, so you are sure of the best prices.

One Price To All.

**Irma Co-operative Co., Ltd.**



This package is the  
safest shortcut from the  
plantation to your teapot.  
The Godville Co. Ltd.

## Finding the Equilibrium

The slow and difficult process of getting the business and productive activities of the country back to a normal level, to which reference was made in this column last week, can, let it be repeated with emphasis, be only successfully accomplished through co-operation on the part of all concerned, and that means everybody. It cannot be accomplished by any one group in the State standing out and insisting on the acceptance of their own demands irrespective of the effect on others. There must be compromises, resulting in a compromise.

For one thing, it becomes increasingly evident that the Federal Government must revise their present systems and methods of levying taxation on business and productive enterprise, whether such business be agricultural production, industrial manufacturing, or commerce in its wholesale and retail departments. Present systems and methods are confusing, complicated and generally unsettling, and constitute a discouragement to enterprise, initiative and increased production. What is now required is something simple, inexpensive in operation, yet withal capable of producing a large revenue to meet the pressing needs of the nation. Such a system is to be found, we believe, in the removal of the present taxation levies on business profits, and the introduction of a general and uniform tax on all business turnovers—that is, a small tax on gross sales in all lines of business activity.

If the Federal Government will take this step, then all business will know exactly where it stands and can proceed to work out permanent policies with a view to expansion and increased production, thus reducing and gradually eliminating unemployment, increasing the purchasing power of the country to absorb the larger volume of commodities produced, and at the same time bringing about a reduction in prices which will place such commodities within reach of a much larger number of people.

It should be clear to all people, and especially to Governments, that the secret of national prosperity is to be found in well balanced industry. That is, that the production of every branch of industry in which people are engaged shall be in proportion to the wants and buying power of the people in all their other occupations. In other words, a national balance between occupations in which people are engaged must be found and maintained.

An expert on economics in the United States sets forth the situation quite clearly when he says that the number of people that can be employed in any industry depends upon the amount of the products that can be sold, and that depends upon the price which the consumers have to pay for them. For any commodity there is at any given time a certain price which will secure a larger net result to the producers than any other price. That is to say, if the price be lowered the additional distribution will not compensate for the sacrifice, and on the other hand, if the price be raised the loss of distribution will exceed the gain in price. For example, there is a point where railway freight rates will produce a maximum of revenue, but increased beyond that figure the rates charged operate to decrease the volume of freight carried so that the higher charges actually mean less revenue.

It must be borne in mind that everything that is offered for sale, whether it be an article of goods or the services of an individual or corporation is in competition, not only with like goods or service, but with all the multitude of attractions that are appealing to every consumer. Under these conditions it is folly on the part of an individual or group of individuals to think that he or they have it in their power to arbitrarily fix wages and prices for themselves. They may have the power to fix, and even maintain, wages, rates and prices, but they cannot escape the effect it will have upon employment or upon sales.

A striking example of the truth of this statement was shown in New York City last fall. The printers there wanted more wages and a board of arbitration awarded it to them, without, apparently, taking into consideration the state of the printing business and its relation to the general business situation. The result was that the wage increase, by increasing the cost of printing at a time when the public had less money to spend for printing, aggravated the situation, resulted in such a substantial decrease in work that hundreds of men were laid off, and the actual amount paid in wages was smaller and not larger than before the increase was made.

That illustrates the whole situation. It is shortsighted to be always thinking that wages are fixed by simply an agreement between employer and employee, and that the employer can either pay it out of his own pocket or pass it on to the consumer. If the consumer cannot pay, the employer will not long be able to do so, and unemployment is the inevitable result. There is a relationship between industry and all the other industries which must be taken into account and maintained.

There is also an equilibrium, a natural balance, which must be maintained between the occupations in which people are engaged. That balance must be sustained in order that the products or services of each group may be absorbed by all the other groups. When the balance is lost, unemployment results and continues until a redistribution is worked out, so that again everybody is at work and all the products are absorbed, either at home or abroad, a state which we call prosperity.

The co-operative efforts of all organizations and individuals must be directed towards finding that equilibrium in occupations, in wages, in production, in order that prosperity may be established. It can only be accomplished by concession and compromise on the part of both Capital and Labor, employer and employee.

### A Bit Shy.

"Your hair," said the aggravating barber, "is coming out on top."

"Good!" cried the sensitive victim.

"I knew it was in me. Now, for good-

ness sake don't talk to it, or it'll crawl back again."

The royal library at The Hague has more than 500,000 volumes.

## What's Your Experience?

If coffee keeps you awake  
nights, change to

## INSTANT POSTUM

a delicious meal-time drink, whole-  
some and satisfying, but containing  
nothing that will disturb your rest.

Economical—Better for You

"There's a Reason"

## "Your Teeth"

By Rea Proctor McGee, M.D.,  
D.D.S., Editor of Oral Hygiene.

### INLAYS IN TEETH.

Copyright, 1921, by Rea Proctor McGee.

An inlay is a filling that is made outside of the mouth and when finished is fastened in the tooth cavity with a dental cement. The making of inlays is a very ancient process that was a lost art for many centuries. The Aztecs of old Mexico used a green stone inlay in their teeth. The green stone was not used to stop cavities as we use inlays, but was purely decorative. The Aztec nobility had fanciful designs cut in their front teeth probably tribal marks on the order of our coat-of-arms, then the green stone was cleverly cut to fit the cavity and cemented with a very durable translucent cement. The durability of these prehistoric inlays is proved by the fact that there are in existence a number of Aztec skulls with green stone still firmly in place. Inlays of porcelain were first to be made in modern times. Porcelain was used because it can be made to closely approximate the color and characteristics of the natural teeth. The process of making a porcelain inlay is very difficult, but the result is so satisfactory that many are made for fillings where gold would be objectionable.

The gold inlay is now very widely used. There are many ways to make them but the object is the same, that is, to perfectly fill the cavity, to restore the original contour, and to be durable. All of these things a gold inlay does. The miniature casting that is required to make a gold inlay is an art of modern times. Gold inlays are made with remarkable accuracy, and as they are made outside of the mouth, they are much less painful than gold fillings that must be milled into the tooth. Whether a good gold inlay is better for the tooth than a gold filling that is also good is not yet decided. I would say that either one is all right.

Stop the Cough.—Coughing is caused by irritation in the respiratory passages and is the effort to dislodge obstructions that come from inflammation of the mucous membrane. Treatment with Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil will abate the inflammation and in consequence the cough will cease. Try it and you will be satisfied.

### A Product Small, But Costly

Manufacturing Plant Works Almost Year to Produce Small Amount of Radium.

When the total product of a manufacturing plant for a whole year weighs only eighteen grams, its output cannot be described as large, but neither, when the eighteen grams sell for \$2,160,000, can it be called exceedingly small. This is the record for 1920 of the Standard Chemical Company of Pittsburgh, all the energies of which are devoted to the extracting of radium from the carnotite ore of Colorado.

The demand for radium it seems, is what the market reporters call "steady." Most of the precious stuff is used in medicine, but a little goes to the giving of luminosity, to the hands of watches and clocks. For the latter purpose the process of concentration is not carried anything like as far as it must be for the doctors, and the cost is much less.

As a curative agent, especially in cancerous conditions, radium has not yet justified all of the hopes it at first excited, but its efficacy is slowly increasing with added knowledge and experience. It is by far the most expensive of all the known elements to employ a word now viewed a bit askance in scientific circles—and none other is anything like as interesting.—The New York Times.

### Fear Grasshopper Plague

Saskatchewan is Ready to Cope With Trouble When It Comes.

An extensive outbreak of the grasshopper plague is feared by Saskatchewan agricultural authorities this spring. But the province will not be caught napping. Already 70 tons of arsenic is now on the way from the east for the provincial department of agriculture, which is making preparations for the anti-grasshopper campaign.

The department plans to concentrate, in Regina, sufficient material to supply the whole province with poisoned bait. Practically the same form of organization for combating the insects as used last year will again be in vogue.

Tobacco is the most important article of export from Turkey to the United States.

## Figure 'Out For Yourself

Honestly now I could get for \$500 any other prescription which would give the same all-around service and satisfaction as that of Zam-Buk.

Zam-Buk is a combination of powerful healing, herbal extracts, so refined and compounded that where there is any kind of soreness of the flesh, or diseased tissue or abnormal condition (such as inflammation, festering or blood-poisoning) it almost immediately soothes and heals. It stops bleeding. It is highly antiseptic—kills disease germs. It is suitable also for the hardened skin of the worker or the tender sensitive skin of a child. "For seven years we have used Zam-Buk in our homes," writes E. B. Andersen, of 1407, E. 32nd St., Minneapolis. "We simply cannot get along without it. Whenever any of the children, my wife or I, happen an accident, we simply use Zam-Buk. It saves many a doctor's bill."

### Like a Man.

"I hope Mr. Hardupp took his bankruptcy like a man?"  
"Exactly like a man. He blamed the extravagance of his wife."—London Tit-Bits.

### EXTREME MISERY

#### DAY AND NIGHT

Follows a Breakdown of the Nervous System.

Misery day and night is the lot of hosts of men and women who are today the victims of weak nerves. All the signs, drawn faces and dejected attitude tell a sad tale, for nervous weakness means being tortured by morbid thoughts and unaccountable fits of depression. These sufferers are painfully sensitive and easily agitated by some chance remark. Sleeplessness, nervous tremor, dizziness and strongly their eyes are sunken and their limbs tremble; appetite is poor and memory often fails. This nervous exhaustion is one of the most serious evils affecting men and women of today. The only way to bring back sound, vigorous health is to feed the system with nerves, which are clamoring for better blood. This new blood can be had through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which have a direct bearing on the blood, and through the blood on the nervous system. That a fair use of this medicine will bring satisfactory results is shown by the experience of Mrs. Marsh, Bess River, N.S., who says: "Following a run down condition, I became practically a nervous wreck. The doctor who was called in said the trouble was inflammation of the nerves. I was so weak that I could hardly get up. I had no control of my lower limbs, and had to go about with crutches. I was so nervous that I was afraid to leave my home. I had a small family and a baby in arms to care for, and I became much discouraged, as I did not appear to be growing better. One evening my husband met an aged doctor on the street and told him of my condition. He asked my husband who was attending me, and when told said: 'I don't want to interfere, but why not try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills?' My husband got me a supply of these pills and after taking a few boxes I was able to go about with the use of one crutch. Continuing the use of the pills I was able to discard the other crutch as well, and was as active as ever I had been. There are many in this neighborhood who know what my condition was when I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and who know what this medicine did for me, and I hope my experience may help some other sufferer."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists in medicine, and may be had by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

### Too Late.

"I don't like these photos, at all," he said, "I look like an ape."

The photographer favored him with a glance of lofty disdain.  
"You should have thought of that before you had them taken," was his reply as he turned back to work.—American News Trade Journal.

Ireland spends less per head in drink than any other part of the United Kingdom.

Egyptians made coffins of cork.

It takes a joint of beef to make a Bottle of Bovril

NEVER PROFITEERED

Has Not Changed Since 1914

Same Price. Same Quality.

W. M. U. 1922

It takes a joint of beef to make a Bottle of Bovril

NEVER PROFITEERED

Has Not Changed Since 1914

Same Price. Same Quality.

W. M. U. 1922

It takes a joint of beef to make a Bottle of Bovril

NEVER PROFITEERED

Has Not Changed Since 1914

Same Price. Same Quality.

### Autos Hard on Roads

Suction of Rubber Tires Said to be Destructive.

Old Roman roads which had stood up under the wheel traffic of 2,000 years were demolished in ten years by the destructive suction of rubber tires. The road from Durham to London, more than two hundred miles long, was known as Watling street, ran to the Roman wall along the Cheviot Hills which kept out the invading Picts and Scots. Having a perfect foundation, the road was easily surfaced and maintained through all those centuries. But the motor car made necessary its complete reconstruction. It was the same with the more famous Appian Way out of Rome.

Many a man who thinks his persuasive powers are sufficient to control the affairs of a nation wouldn't even make a good boat agent.

### The Druggists All Agree That "Putnam's" Is Best

The oldest corn remover on the market is Putnam's Corn Extractor, and it is the best. Your corns will all drop out after a few treatments with this painless remedy. Failure impossible. Refuse a substitute for Putnam's. 25c everywhere.

### B.C. Lumber Goes To Egypt.

One of the largest orders for manufactured lumber ever secured in British Columbia was closed recently when the Canadian Overseas Trading Co. signed up to supply an Alexandria firm which represents the government of Egypt with twenty-four million feet of railway ties. The first eight million feet, comprising two shiploads, will leave Vancouver in April, aboard Canadian government steamers.

The Last Asthma Attack may really be the last one if prompt measures are not taken. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy will safeguard you. It will penetrate to the smallest bronchial passage and bring about a healthy condition. Why not get this remedy to-day and commence its use? Inhaled as smoke or vapor it is equally effective.

### To Take the Kink Out of Yarn.

There are times when one wishes to unravel some knitted garment to the yarn again. It is hard to knit such yarn with the kink still in it. Tie the yarn well in skeins and dip for a moment in boiling hot water, place on a cloth or hang up to dry. The yarn will be as straight and fresh and fluffy as new.

### How Americans Trust Each Other

The Universal Feeling That the Other Fellow is Putting Something Over.

How we Americans do love each other, says the Kansas City Star. You get into an ordinary conversation. All of us are convinced we are being robbed by somebody else. Our next door neighbor is a good fellow personally. But as a business man we know he is a pirate. The salaried man is suspicious of his employer. He knows his grocer is a conspirator. And as for the store downtown where his wife trades, he calls it the daylight robbery. So, too, the dealer in notions looks darkly at the clothier. Both the clothier and the notion man blame the jobber and the farmer. The farmer is convinced he is the victim of the boards of trade. The Wall Street broker is certain the country is being held up in the price of eggs and meat. With all this brotherly love so widespread, isn't it a good deal of a miracle that the country is able to rock along and not fly to pieces?

A safe and sure medicine for a child troubled with worms is Mother Graves' Worm Extirminator.

### Propose Daring Experiment

Aviators Willing to Make War Tests The Real Thing.

United States army aviators have become so enthusiastic over the proposed experiment of bombing naval vessels under approximately war-time conditions that scores of them have suggested that the fleet be allowed to fire back at the planes with anti-aircraft guns.

While admirals and generals have been advancing and disputing claims that the airplane is far superior to the battleship as a war weapon, army pilots have flooded the office of the air service director with pleas that the matter be settled under honest to goodness war conditions.

A taste for minding one's own business is often hard to acquire.

Minard's Liniment For Dandruff

## USE SLOAN'S TO WARD OFF PAIN

You can just tell by its healthy stimulating odor, that it is going to do you good.

"I F I only had some Sloan's Liniment!" How often you've said that! And then when the rheumatic twinges sundered after hours of suffering—you forget it!

Don't do it again—get a bottle today and keep it handy for possible use. A sudden attack may come on—sciatica, lumbago, sore muscles, backache, stiff joints, neuralgia, the pains and aches resulting from exposure. You'll soon find warmth and relief in Sloan's, the liniment that penetrates without rubbing. Clean, economical. Three sizes—35c, 70c, \$1.40 (Made in Canada)

**Sloan's Liniment** (Pain's enemy)

### Discover New Comet.

Discovery of a new comet by the observatory at Cape Town, South Africa, was announced in a cablegram received at the Harvard observatory. The comet is visible only through a telescope and for only a portion of the day, rising over the horizon two hours before sunrise. It is in the constellation of Capricornus.

### For Stiff Neck And Sore Throat

Immediate relief comes from rubbing Nerviline over the chest and lower part of the neck. Rub in thoroughly—lots of rubbing helps. Nerviline reaches the congested parts at once, relieves tightness, takes out the soreness of the throat. Rub in the home relieves a hundred ills, internal and external. Used for nearly half a century, as a general household remedy. Large bottle 35c at all dealers.

### The Winner.

"We had a contest to decide the prettiest girl in our graduating class of 400."

"How did it turn out?"  
"One girl got two votes."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

### Minard's Liniment For Burns, Etc.

Wise is the man who knows what not to say and remembers not to say it.

Heart Disease Relieved in 10 Minutes. Dr. James' Remedy for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Constitutional Heart Disease in 10 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a perfect remedy for heart failure, dropsy, edema, Swelling of the Lungs, Pain in Left Side, and all symptoms of a diseased heart. One dose convinces.

### Large Concrete Incorporated.

The Prairie Cold Storage Company, recently incorporated in Western Canada at \$2,000,000, plans an outlay of \$1,000,000 in the construction of six buildings. The central plant will be located at Winnipeg, Manitoba, at a cost of \$400,000 and other plants will be located at Portage la Prairie, Brandon, Virden, Dauphin and at a point north of Winnipeg to take care of the fish catch from Lake Winnipeg.

The gallery of a theatre is called the "gods" because the ceiling of old Drury Lane theatre in London used to be painted to represent a fleecy blue sky with flying Cupids. And this picture of the gods extended right over the gallery.



## A Friend of the Family

Over fifty years ago a young physician practiced widely in Pennsylvania and became famous for his uniform success in the curing of diseases. This was Dr. R. V. Pierce, who afterwards established himself in Buffalo, N. Y., and placed one of his prescriptions, which he called "Golden Medical Discovery," in the drug stores in the United States and Canada, so that the public could easily obtain this remarkable tonic, corrective, and blood-maker. Dr. Pierce manufactured this "Discovery" from roots and barks without alcohol—a corrective remedy, the ingredients of which nature had put in the fields and forests, for keeping us healthy. Introduce pure red blood into the system, and health is assured. When you feel run-down, out of sorts, blue and despondent try the energizing influence of this reliable tonic. You can obtain Golden Medical Discovery in tablet or liquid form from all drug stores or send 10c for a trial package to Dr. Pierce's Laboratory in Buffalo, N. Y.



# Should the Farmer Hold His Wheat Or Should He Sell?

To the farmer who produced wheat last year and who is still holding it for a better price, this question is a vital one. He paid \$2.63 per bushel for seed; \$75 to \$80 a month and occasionally more, plus board, for labor; \$250 for a drill; \$295 for a binder; 20c to 50c per bushel for threshing; and a freight rate from 14c to 25c, depending upon his location.

He has seen the price of his dearly grown product swing from \$2.85½ to \$1.78½, and back to \$2.84½ on January 10th, since which time the price has dropped to the low point of \$1.71½ (February 1st), and on February 19th was back to \$1.91. If he is still holding, he is beginning to wonder whether or not it would be wise to let go.

It is stated on good authority that Great Britain, who is usually our best customer for wheat, was out of the market from July to November, and it is a natural conclusion that this lack of buying was the chief cause of the slump in prices. Through large purchases made in North America last summer, and through further buying from the Argentine and China, the British Wheat Commission was able to lay up a surplus sufficient to last several months. Until recently, therefore, the United Kingdom has almost completely ignored our 1920 wheat crop.

In a recent issue of a leading financial publication, a Winnipeg banker points out that up to the end of last September commercial loans (which include loans to farmers) in Canada had increased three hundred and fifty-nine millions, as against an increase in total deposits of seventy-nine millions. Respective of call loans, commercial loans had in one year increased four and a half times as fast as deposits of all classes. The inevitable result of this would be that money, or credit, would become scarce, as the banks could not lend what they did not have. In the United States, in spite of the large holdings of gold in that country, the stringency is still worse. During recent months fifty-one banks across the line have closed their doors.

In Kansas the grain growers are reported to have gone on what is called—rather inappropriately—a "strike for \$3 wheat," and many producers in Western Canada are holding their grain for better prices. We do not question the propriety of this. We believe the farmers have a right to take any lawful measures which in their judgment, seem best to protect their legitimate profits, but those who have entered into this holding movement should be quite clear in their own minds as to just what they are doing. The farmer who chooses to

hold wheat in anticipation of a rise in price is simply speculating on the long side of the market. If he owns the wheat and has incurred no pressing debts in the growing of it, the speculation may be quite proper, but there is no assurance that it will bring the desired results.

It is estimated by Broomhall, the British authority, that for the crop year ending next June, Europe will import five hundred and twenty million bushels of wheat, and other countries forty millions, a total of five hundred and sixty millions. Bradstreet estimates that the United States can spare two hundred and fifty million bushels. The Canadian surplus is placed at all the way from one hundred and sixty to two hundred million. It was estimated that Australia will have one hundred and ten million bushels for export, and the Argentine one hundred and twenty millions.

If these estimates prove correct, there will be six hundred and forty million bushels available to supply a demand of five hundred and sixty millions. If Canadian and American farmers hold their wheat off the market for any length of time, such a policy will have a tendency to attract Argentine and Australian wheat to European markets. So that our farmers may find that they are holding up the price, whilst their southern competitors are unloading, and in the end our farmers may be compelled to sell at a figure substantially under what they would have obtained had they sold in the ordinary course.

If we may borrow a simile recently used by Mr. E. G. Nourse, of the Iowa State College, this holding movement is very much like that other difficult operation of "having the bull by the tail." Holding on may be quite safe, but the really dangerous part of the operation is in letting go.

It is not easy to predict future prices, and while wheat may go higher, there is the possible depressing factor that we have just mentioned—a good crop in the Argentine and Australia.

Some farmers who could have taken \$2.85 for their wheat at the beginning of the season, but who decided to wait for \$3.00, have found that it does not pay to hold too long. "It would, therefore, seem to be the part of wisdom for Canadian farmers to follow a gradual policy of marketing, to sell as far as possible on the occasions when the market shows strength, and not to hold out for the last nickel. Such a policy will help to relieve the strain on credit, and will assist in bringing prices for all commodities back to a normal level." F. W. West.

## Agricultural Instruction

Aiding and Advancing the Farming Industry of Canada.

An insight into the progress that is being made in agricultural instruction, both for adults and juniors, is to be gathered from the report on the Agricultural Instruction Act for 1919-20, recently submitted to the Dominion Parliament. Under this act \$1,000,000 is now divided annually between the nine provinces of Canada with a view, as the report says, of aiding and advancing the farming industry of Canada. That the objects sought are being attained is shown by the review of the situation regarding agricultural instruction as it now exists in this country. Schools have been established, colleges extended and brought nearer to the farmer, research has been greatly encouraged, the agricultural representative system has been aided and fostered, home life improved, school fairs have been brought into being, and knowledge in every branch of agriculture and domestic science has been made more readily available. How the funds forthcoming under the act are applied is illustrated by the fact that of an allotment of \$56,413, was devoted in 1919-20 to the agricultural representative system, and \$64,070 to instruction and demonstration. Boys' and girls' clubs were extensively aided, and women's institutes, homemakers' clubs and similar organizations, had their funds augmented in such a manner as led remarkably to their growth and increased spread of their usefulness. How important a figure in the direct advancement of agricultural instruction the act is, will perhaps be best appreciated by the fact that in the six years of its existence \$1,890,143 has been allocated to colleges and schools of agriculture, exclusive of veterinary colleges, to which a special grant of \$20,000 is made annually. The problem facing the responsible for educational policy, says the report, is to provide adequate educational opportunities for those destined for country life, and that in large measure is the purpose for which the funds granted by the act are being used.

## Sowing Good Clean Seed Pays in Results

Net Profits From Same Area Increase by Planting Only Best Seed.

Increasing the acreage of crops grown on the farm does not always mean greater net profits. The smaller, better acre, are very frequently quite small. If the yield per acre can be increased without raising the cost of production the increase in yield will all go towards increasing the net profits. Let us assume, that a farmer's wheat crop yields 24 bushels per acre, and that it takes 20 of the 24 bushels per acre to pay rent or interest on capital invested, and the cost of preparing the land, seed, harvesting, threshing, etc. This would leave 4 bushels from each acre as the net profit.

On a large proportion of Canadian farms uncleaned or improperly cleaned seed is sown. There is no excuse for sowing so much dirty and poorly graded seed. The fanning and grading can be done in the slack time and well ahead of the busy spring seeding. This grading would not add to the cost of production of the crop and the larger yield secured would substantially increase or, in many instances, double the net profits.

On a large proportion of Canadian farms uncleaned or improperly cleaned seed is sown. There is no excuse for sowing so much dirty and poorly graded seed. The fanning and grading can be done in the slack time and well ahead of the busy spring seeding. This grading would not add to the cost of production of the crop and the larger yield secured would substantially increase or, in many instances, double the net profits.

Similar experiments with wheat, barley, rye and peas gave much the same results in each case. The small, shrunken and split kernels are much more valuable for feed than for seed. Another great advantage obtained by fanning and grading the grain for seed is that weed seeds are cleaned out. One way to prevent having weeds grow is to sow seed grain free from weed seeds. One weed seed sown may mean thousands of weed seeds produced in the next crop. Many of our worst weeds produce thousands of seeds per plant.—F. C. Nunnick.

Similar experiments with wheat, barley, rye and peas gave much the same results in each case. The small, shrunken and split kernels are much more valuable for feed than for seed. Another great advantage obtained by fanning and grading the grain for seed is that weed seeds are cleaned out. One way to prevent having weeds grow is to sow seed grain free from weed seeds. One weed seed sown may mean thousands of weed seeds produced in the next crop. Many of our worst weeds produce thousands of seeds per plant.—F. C. Nunnick.

## Most Perfect Vacuum

Salt Lake City Scientist Claims To Have Made Discovery.

Fresno Orrin Tuggman, of the physics department of the University of Utah, announced recently that he had obtained the closest approach to a perfect vacuum that had been recorded. This vacuum, he said, is too thin for even the passage of electricity. The American Association for the Advancement of Science furnished the funds for the experiment.

## A Woolworth Building for the West.

The Woolworth Company will build a store in Winnipeg, Manitoba, similar to the one in New York this summer, R. C. Connable, Toronto, chief executive of the company in Canada has announced. It will be anything but the Woolworth's have in Canada, Mr. Connable says. Work will start about May 1st.

## Waste Material Becomes Clothes.

Great progress has been made in Petrograd in the manufacture of clothing from rags and old pieces of cloth, to which is added a small amount of new material, according to advices from Moscow. There are 14 concerns in Petrograd working up various waste material.

## And She Forgave Him.

Wife.—But, dear, you've forgotten again that today is my birthday. Husband.—Er—listen, love, I know I forgot it, but there isn't a thing about you to remind me that you are a day older than you were a year ago.—London Opinion.

## No New Railway Projects



D. C. Coleman, Vice-President of the C.P.R., Winnipeg, who states that his company will postpone further western extension until conditions are more settled.

## Sowing Good Clean Seed Pays in Results

Net Profits From Same Area Increase by Planting Only Best Seed.

Increasing the acreage of crops grown on the farm does not always mean greater net profits. The smaller, better acre, are very frequently quite small. If the yield per acre can be increased without raising the cost of production the increase in yield will all go towards increasing the net profits. Let us assume, that a farmer's wheat crop yields 24 bushels per acre, and that it takes 20 of the 24 bushels per acre to pay rent or interest on capital invested, and the cost of preparing the land, seed, harvesting, threshing, etc. This would leave 4 bushels from each acre as the net profit.

On a large proportion of Canadian farms uncleaned or improperly cleaned seed is sown. There is no excuse for sowing so much dirty and poorly graded seed. The fanning and grading can be done in the slack time and well ahead of the busy spring seeding. This grading would not add to the cost of production of the crop and the larger yield secured would substantially increase or, in many instances, double the net profits.

Similar experiments with wheat, barley, rye and peas gave much the same results in each case. The small, shrunken and split kernels are much more valuable for feed than for seed. Another great advantage obtained by fanning and grading the grain for seed is that weed seeds are cleaned out. One way to prevent having weeds grow is to sow seed grain free from weed seeds. One weed seed sown may mean thousands of weed seeds produced in the next crop. Many of our worst weeds produce thousands of seeds per plant.—F. C. Nunnick.

Similar experiments with wheat, barley, rye and peas gave much the same results in each case. The small, shrunken and split kernels are much more valuable for feed than for seed. Another great advantage obtained by fanning and grading the grain for seed is that weed seeds are cleaned out. One way to prevent having weeds grow is to sow seed grain free from weed seeds. One weed seed sown may mean thousands of weed seeds produced in the next crop. Many of our worst weeds produce thousands of seeds per plant.—F. C. Nunnick.

Similar experiments with wheat, barley, rye and peas gave much the same results in each case. The small, shrunken and split kernels are much more valuable for feed than for seed. Another great advantage obtained by fanning and grading the grain for seed is that weed seeds are cleaned out. One way to prevent having weeds grow is to sow seed grain free from weed seeds. One weed seed sown may mean thousands of weed seeds produced in the next crop. Many of our worst weeds produce thousands of seeds per plant.—F. C. Nunnick.

## Measuring a Million

Requisite Quantity of Seed Sago Fills Quart Glass.

Few of us grasp the full meaning of the word "million." A lecturer succeeded in doing so some years ago. His first experiment was with a box of matches, which he found to be both cumbersome and inconvenient. Nor was he more fortunate in telling his audience that there were about three and a half million letters in the Bible. At last he got the idea of using grains small enough to go into a jar which could be conveniently handled by the audience. Experimenting first with tiny seed, rice grains, sago and similar small particles, he finally decided upon "seed sago." After sifting this, he counted out a few thousand grains, carefully weighed them in delicate scales, and then calculated what was required to get approximately a million grains. He found the requisite quantity to be 2lb. 2oz. which comfortably filled a quart glass.

## B.C. Tobacco Crop.

The British Columbia tobacco crop of 1920, grown on eighty-one acres, totalled 60,000 pounds. Most of the tobacco is still in the growers' hands. In 1919 the total crop of 93,000 pounds was sold to a Quebec manufacturer at 23c per pound.

## Wife.—When I die you'll never find another woman like me.

Hubby.—What makes you think I should try to find another woman like you?

## Old Fort Ellis and Sioux Indians

Crossing the Plains to Fort Carlton

Summer 1875.

By O-G-E-MAS-ES (Little Clerk).

(Copyrighted)

I had wintered at Fairport on the north end of Lake Manitoba and had just closed up the business in the spring, when I received orders to report at Manitoba House and superintend a small sugar making plant which the Hudson's Bay Company had undertaken on an island in the lake just out from the post where there were several thousand ash-maple trees. Our methods were very primitive. An old polly and stone-boiler with a barrel to gather the sap, birch bark rogans and wood troughs for containers, and a string of large-sized open copper kettles for boiling the sap. An old and wrinkled Indian woman attended to the boiling and sugar making, and when the season ended we had several thousand pounds of sugar, sugar-pitch and syrup. After keeping enough of this for home use, the orders were to send the balance up to Fort Qu'Appelle, and there it would be traded to the Plain Indians who were excessively fond of it, and the price to them was, I think, a skin a pound.

The officer in charge of Manitoba House at that time was the late Isaac Cowie, and he fitted out five Red River carts with ponies, detailed a half-breed named Charlie Anderson (generally known as Charlie-Man) for guide, had the carts loaded up with sugar and syrup, and issued us rations for the trip. Unfortunately a gun was not included in the equipment and at that time I did not own one. He then gave orders for us to proceed direct to Fort Ellis. It was a wilderness we had to traverse, and in fact on the whole trip we never saw or tracked a human being. The ponies we were using had wintered out and as the green grass was only just coming in, they were in poor shape for a long trip. Our progress was very slow, not more than eighteen to twenty miles a day, and at first we had to make a number of detours to avoid brush and brush, but gradually as we got further away from the lake, the country became more open. We had no tent, but at night we had camped rather late on a dry looking knoll, and after supper soon went to bed, as we made a point of starting early, spelling our poor ponies twice in the day to give them the best show possible.

Charlie-Man will now tell the story: "We had put up the usual willow frame and over this drew our covering and went to sleep, when in the night I was awakened by Oremasse, grabbing me fiercely, moaning and shaking his head from side to side. Though I was considered a strong man it took me all my time to hold my own with the little clerk, and I thought he must have gone suddenly mad. In our struggles we smashed our rude camp to pieces, rolled some distance down the knoll, and at last I managed to hold him down firmly with my knee on his chest and asked what was the matter. He was not conscious of my voice, but still kept throwing his head from side to side and moaning. 'It struck me at last there was something in his ear, and dragging him slowly back to the camp, I found our dunnage sack, took out a bottle of Painkiller, pulled the cork with my teeth, turned him on his side, and poured the pure stuff into his ear. He collapsed as if you had hit him with a club, and finally I noticed a small red ant float out with the Painkiller. He remained uncon-

conscious until morning when he woke up all right, though for several days he was quite deaf on that side.

So much for Charlie-Man's yarn. And now I take up my narrative again. I was suddenly awakened that night by what I thought was a tremendous blow inside my head, followed by another, and another until I lost consciousness, and then you have heard Charlie-Man's story as to what happened. Talk about the effects of timber wolves, a little tiny red ant is much more to be dreaded when in your ear, and for years afterwards when sleeping out on the prairie I stopped my ears with cotton wool.

Our rations consisted of Pilot bread biscuit, large and very hard, with a small amount of buffalo pemican. Unfortunately, owing to the weakness of our ponies, the trip was taking much longer than Mr. Cowie allowed for, so we had to limit our fare. Of course, there was plenty of maple sugar and syrup and we rather unwisely ate too much of this which caused dysentery. Finally, by Charlie's rough count, we should be within some thirty miles of Fort Ellis. But, alas, our ponies had played out entirely. Charlie was very much weaker than myself owing to the effects of too much sugar, and we held a council over night as to the best procedure. The question arose, should we kill one of the ponies, and after some discussion we decided against this, they of course being company's property. There were only two large biscuits left, no pemican, and then the sugar, which by this time we were afraid to touch. It was finally decided that I was to start out early next morning taking an early course, marking my trail constantly so that Charlie could be easily found, and three or four hours should bring me to the main cart trail from El Garry to Ft. Ellis.

I was pleased with the prospect and taking half a biscuit for my breakfast away I went, waiting Charlie to eat no more sugar, and assuring him I would have no more, as early as possible. After some three hours steady walking I struck the main trail close to Bird Tail Creek. I was by this time hungry as a bear, and here on the light soil banks of the creek were hundreds of prairie gophers, fat and saucy, the first we had seen. They looked good to eat, and after vainly pelting them with stones an idea struck me. Sitting down I took off my moccasins, pulled out the long deer skin, thought and made a snare, and in a few minutes I had a couple of fine big gophers. Making a fire I skinned and cleaned my game, fixed up what Indians call a Ponask, viz: The game is stretched on a stick with skewers across and roasted before an open fire. I quickly polished one off. Very good and sweet it was, and was just started on the other one when I heard a big coming from the east, and who should it be but Molyneux St. John and his wife en route to Ft. Ellis on Indian Department business. Nothing would do but my having a good dinner on the spot and then a comfortable drive to The Fort, where I at once reported conditions and saw a relief party with provisions sent back to poor Charlie-Man, who arrived that night, and after a day or two's rest was all right again. The ponies were left to do their own recuperating and would be brought into the horse guard later.

(To be continued)

## Motor Boats for Northern Alberta

The first of a series of large motor "tunnel" boats for the Hudson Bay Company's service will be launched in Arctic lakes and rivers, has been launched in Vancouver, British Columbia. From there the vessel, and half a dozen exactly like her, will be loaded on two flat cars to be transported to Edmonton, thence to Peace River Crossing, where it will be again launched for freighting and passenger service.

The word "tunnel" is applied to the boats because there is a fine barrel-shaped cavity in the hull extending from the stern amidships about twenty feet. By this means propeller and rudders are ingeniously protected, and there are no projections to interfere with the phenomenally light draught. When launched in Vancouver the vessel drew only nine inches and with a full load is expected to float over gravel bars that are submerged only twenty inches from the

water. When the propeller turns the water which is hurled astern with the force of an hydraulic ram, sixty feet over all, the boat will have a speed of sixteen to seventeen miles an hour. She will have two 80-h.p. motors.

## Canada's Metal Production.

The total estimated value of the metal and mineral production of Canada in 1919 is \$217,775,086, which is greater than the total value reached during any preceding year. Compared with the production of 1919 valued at \$176,686,390, an increase of \$41,088,696 or 23.3 per cent. is shown, whilst compared with 1918 the previous maximum year due to war inflation, the increase recorded is \$6,673,183, or 3 per cent.

London has a "Nose Club," the membership of which is determined by certain nasal measurements, and any applicant falling short of the required standard of size is rigidly excluded.

The manufacture of paper as a human activity ranks in age second only to the manufacture of textiles.

## The Way of A Woman

The Trend of the Times and the New Order.

Says the Los Angeles Times: "A woman's place is, doubtless, in the home, but if she doesn't think so there isn't much use in arguing with her. The day when a skirt can be kept locked up in the home is past. If it is a sport skirt it will blow out of the window if necessary. If a woman isn't of the home-making and home-loving sort it is a hard job to work her over. It takes more than a marriage license to keep a woman in the environment of the home brew. When she has a passion for change and romance she will seek for them beyond the threshold of her home. A man may think he is boss in his own home, but he isn't—beyond a certain point."

## The Automobile Industry

Statistics Show There Are 10 Companies Manufacturing Cars in Canada.

Statistics compiled on the automobile industry in Canada show that there are 10 companies manufacturing cars in Canada; 351,000 cars manufactured since 1916; annual necessary replacement 80,000; value of 1920 production of passenger cars, \$84,500,000; dealers in Canada, 1920, 5,500 persons employed in automobile and allied industries, 80,000 persons involved, including families of workmen, 400,000; capital invested in dealer's companies, \$43,000,000; capital investment in manufacturing companies, \$110,000,000.

A philosopher says that people might live forever if they would only quit worrying.

## Web-Footed Race

Troibe in New Guinea Who Are at Home in the Water.

In New Guinea, we are informed, there is a tribe, called the Agaiabui, who have web-feet. They live in huts built on ten-foot poles in the midst of marsh, and are so much at home in the water that they seem "to stand upright in that element without any perceptible effort," says a correspondent. They never leave the morass, the skin of their feet being so tender that they bleed freely when they try to walk on hard ground. They catch duck by diving under them and catching the birds' leg, while their diet consists chiefly of fish, water-fowl, sago and the roots of water-lilies. They keep pigs swung in cradles underneath their houses, lying on their bellies with their legs stuck through the bottom, and feed them upon fish and sago. The dead are "buried" by being tied to a stake, "the body secured well above floor level."

## Entitled to Special Help.

There may be some reason in saying that a veteran who has full use of all his limbs and faculties, just as he had before he went overseas, should assume the status of an ordinary citizen, but armless or legless veterans are permanently handicapped, their disability entitles them to special help.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

The bees of Brazil hang their honeycombs at the end of the slender twig, the very summit of a tree, to be beyond the reach of the monkeys.

A ton of sandalwood yields an average of 100 pounds of oil.

Swapping horses is one kind of stock exchange.

# Irma Cash Meat Market

## SPECIAL HOME CURED - BACON -

made from local Hogs.  
**45c per lb. by the Piece.**

FRESH and CURED MEATS  
LARD and SHORTENING  
ALWAYS ON HAND.  
WANTED VEAL CALVES.

**L. C. HATCH, Prop.**  
Irma, Alberta.

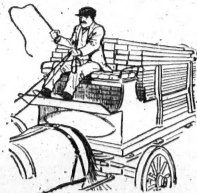
## War Bond Coupons Cashed Free



The Merchants Bank will cash all War Loan coupons or interest cheques when due, on presentation, without making any charge whatever for the service. If you have not a Savings Account, why not use your interest money to open one with this Bank?

## THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal, OF CANADA Established 1884.  
IRMA BRANCH  
W. MASSON, Manager.



**a load of lumber**  
from here is a load of satisfaction.

Its very pleasant to be able to take planks to be able to take planks and joists at random, knowing that everyone will be first-class in every respect. No time lost in looking for good stuff, where all is good. Time saved is money saved.

## Farmers Mutual Lbr Co

P. J. HARDY  
Manager

IRMA,  
Alberta

## WE TAKE OUR MEDICINE

LUMBER PRICES WERE THE LAST. TO GO UP AND THE FIRST TO COME DOWN.

Our prices on building material have been reduced to a pre-war basis. Freight rates make the cost to the consumer a trifle higher than before the war.

**THERE ARE NO PROFITS FOR US.** at the new prices. But to the prospective builder there is a saving of 40 percent over last year's prices.

**NOW IS THE TIME TO BUILD.** Call and get our prices on your requirements.

"Better Lumber for Home-Building"

**THE IMPERIAL LUMBER Co., LTD.**  
T. H. FLEMING, Manager.

## SPORT DOPE.

(By Buck)

On Saturday evening, April 23rd, to one of the largest audiences yet assembled in Irma, the Trail Rangers Jack Manley, led by Nelwyn Peterson and Alex Smallwood. The boys were all decked out in war paint and seemed to carry one back to the days when savages roamed our prairies and rent the air with their wild war cries.

Following this item came a recitation by Harry Lennon, entitled, "The Cowboy" which was a parody on that old familiar poem, "Make Me a Child Again Just for Tonight." Next the audience witnessed a boxing exhibition by two young Trail Rangers, Wayne Mitchell and Stewart Beattie. The boys fought two, one-minute rounds to a tie.

Item number four was a dialogue by Chas. Peterson Jr. and Earl Lennon in which they tried to portray the evils of smoking, but—

Next on the programme came a vocal number by Miss T. Mahiot, entitled, "Hiawatha's Melody." This met with great approval and on her return Miss Mahiot sang, "Let the Rest of the World Go By."

A dialogue by Miss Georgina Fenton and Earl Lennon, was the next number. This consisted of riddles and sundry other amusing features.

The seventh number was a wrestling exhibition in which Wendell Mitchell and Dan Matheson matched their strength. Both boys handled themselves well and for a while it seemed as if they would tie for honors. But said honors fell upon Dan Matheson who from all appearances, had a little more size to his advantage than his challenger.

Following this, the audience were presented to a Black Face sketch by Darrel Peterson, Nelwyn Peterson and Wilbur Myers. This, as well as the foregoing number met with great approval.

Mr. Earl Prior, then gave an address on the "Boys' Parliament" in which he endeavored to outline the work that is taken up at each session and what is being done amongst the boys all over Canada to try and make the coming generation one of strong and upright men.

The Minstrel sketch which followed was of an excellent entertaining nature and afforded much amusement for the onlookers. Messrs. Love and Peterson being the cast, rendered a number of old time ditty songs between acts which they pulled off a few jokes of a number of our local citizens. During the vocal numbers, Messrs. Love and Peterson were assisted at the piano by Mrs. Chas. Peterson.

The last, but certainly not the least number on the programme, was a one-act play entitled "A Scratch Race." It seems that a maid of a certain household had attended a Masquerade Ball given the night before and there had posed as her mistress. At this Ball she had become engaged to two young men and had invited them to the house of her mistress the following evening. As requested, the two young gents turned out in evening dress and carrying a bouquet of flowers each. It seems that these two young fellows had made a bet with each other, that before the month was out, they would be engaged—and you can imagine their surprise when they both turn up at the same house and find themselves to be, supposedly, engaged to the same girl. They have quite an argument, which affords much amusement for the audience. During this argument the mistress of the house enters with another fellow who she has just given her promise. The two other boys see that they are sold, but do not know how such a state of affairs could possibly come about. One of them suddenly remembers of having seen a scratch on the back of the girls right hand and requests the mistress to allow him the privilege of looking at her hand—seeing no scratch he becomes convinced that someone has blundered—just at this moment of highest wonderment—the maid enters and shows her hand and alas—there is the fatal scratch—surely it was a Scratch Race.

Words cannot express the praise that is due the characters who took part in this latter sketch and it would be useless for me to say any more.

The Cast of Characters:  
Frank Thorpe ..... E. H. Brown  
Jack Manley ..... Phil Mahiot  
Ben Rankin ..... E. K. Hodson (Teddie)  
Florence Denning ..... Sadie Lennon  
Mary ..... Lila McGuire  
On the whole the programme was of the finest nature and it has been a long time since the people of Irma and district have had the privilege of spending such an enjoyable evening together, and also witnessing a play consisting wholly of local talent.

Due praise cannot be given to the teachers of the different schools for the excellent way in which they prepared their pupils for their parts in this excellent performance—also to those who were in any way connected with the preparing and staging of the event.

At last something has turned up in the way of sports in Fair Irma. A meeting of those interested in golf was held in J. W. Wyatt's office one day last week and eight members signed up. It is to be hoped that before the season is far advanced that the membership will have multiplied several times and that our ladies will be as much enthused as the gents.

Of all the sports known in the realm of sport, golfing ranks second to none. It contains more thrills in one minute than any game outside of married life. Dr. McGregor, Roy Whyte, J. B. E. Mahiot, Ross McFarland, Mr. Masson and Buck arose at the early hour of 6.45 A. M. Wednesday and accomplished the act of sticking out the golf links and it can be said that the course cannot be excelled in many of the larger cities. So in a few days we may expect to be able to hit at or miss the little white ball on the "T" and if we hit the pill we sure can work up an excellent appetite, for whichever meal follows the game. Therefore sign up with the Irma Golf Club and become good healthy citizens.

As far as a base ball team is concerned it looks as if Irma was doomed. Unless Trottskie and the famous "Ford Marines" wake up and start something moving along that line. The tennis club is making good headway and it is hoped that it will be crowned with success.

Why not get our indoor base ball team working again. Surely it afforded much pleasing pastime last year. Will the girls have a basket ball team this year? There are quite a number of young girls who would make a splendid team if they would only wake up and pull together.

Buck has "reformed" so don't be shocked.

It might be interesting to some who are not aware of the fact, to know that Virg. nerson, (better known to us as "Andy") our star pitcher, has caught a place with one of the best teams in the city of Hamilton, Ont. If Andy throws the dope as he did while pitching for Irma, we need not worry about him holding his post.

Good Luck, Andy.

Don't forget to sign your name to the list of golf layers—you won't be sorry. Also the tennis club.

Too bad we can't hear that old familiar, "Two dollars on this man, Andy," one two, three out. Andy always got the money when he threw to win.

The "Jazz Band" has decided to retire for the summer months.

It's easy to make friends these days. All you have to do is to stagger when you walk down the street.

Things that never happen: Wife to husband: "Stay out as late as you please, dear and have a good time. A married man is entitled to jump the fence once in a while."

An exchange says that the uglier a man is the prettier the woman is that he marries. That is probably the reason Viking has so many ugly men.

There is little difference between a window and a widow, says a correspondent. One is to look out of the other he should look out for.

Now that women are equal to the men, we suppose that many of the Viking girls will want to join the local baseball team. Most any of them probably would be willing to sign up if a fellow shows them a diamond.

Considerable interest was aroused among the married ladies here by the movie "His Wife's Money." They were curious to see how she worked it, to get the money out of him.

The men of Viking it seems are getting in the habit of using more report in this latter sketch and it would be useless for me to say any more. Saturday evening and on his wife inquiring where he had been, he replied casually, "Oh, I was just shopping." "Shopping?" she remarked inquisitively. "I don't see that you brought anything home with you." "I meat barber shopping," he replied pointing to his smooth chin.

It looked much like spring last Sunday. The grass turning green made one think that perhaps spring was here at last. And when we saw robins carrying twigs for a nest it looked almost certain that spring was here. But when couples were noted strolling on the railroad track last Monday with their arms about each other then the innocent spectator could no longer doubt that spring had arrived.

One of the Bruce Social Club on being congratulated on the large turnout to their entertainment said "It was a fine crowd, but it was rather disturbing to have so many of them join in our singing." "What makes you think they sang?" he was asked. "Why I could see so many of them opening and shutting their mouths," he replied. "Quess you are not used to a Bruce audience," he was informed, "they were merely chewing gum."

"May I print a kiss on your lips?" he said. And she nodded her sweet permission. So they went to press and we rather guess. They printed a full edition. "One edition is hardly enough." She said with a charming pose. So again on the press the form he placed. And they got some extras out.

The suffering of some of the old timers around here for just another snowfall has aroused our pity to such an extent that we are running the risk of getting tangled up with the law for publishing recipes for making liquor, so here is the latest method for making "Jackass brandy." Several spoons of barbed wire, ten pounds of chewing tobacco, one sack of tulle-roots, one can of blasting powder, five gallons of slough water. Mix all together and cool for nine days and nights. Set on ice and cool while you dig your grave. Then take one drink and go for the hole. You will not need a covering. The jackass will cremate you.

The advertisements tell you where you can get what you want when you want it. Tell your merchant that you read his advertisements.

ANSWER YOUR DOOR BELL.

Emerson said that if a man did something better than his neighbors, no matter what it was, the world would make a beaten path to his door. But times have changed. Nowadays the man who makes the "better" things are "making paths" to your door. Every time a newspaper comes a host of people are ringing your doorbell. Merchants and manufacturers are waiting on the doorstep to spread their goods at your feet for you to look at.

Don't let the opportunity that advertisements offer you slip by. No matter what you want, clothing, groceries, a fountain pen, or a farm you will find the "better" ones in the advertising columns. And don't forget the ads in the Popular Wants. Many items there just now that interest you this time of the year.

The advertisements tell you where you can get what you want when you want it. Tell your merchant that you read his advertisements.

Dr. H. H. LOCKWOOD

DENTIST

Wainwright --- Alberta

Irma G. W. V. A.

Meets in Rest Room first  
saturday evening 7 p.m.  
Each month.

IRMA

HARNESS SHOP

ALL KINDS OF

HARNESS REPAIRING

Harness Parts made to

order

Terms Reasonable and

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Geo. M. Manners

NEXT TO Edmonds Hotel

IRMA --- ALTA.

## Business Directory

IRMA L.O.L. No. 2066

Meets on the last Thursday of each month in the Co-op Hall. Visitors always welcome.

J. S. Yarr, W. M.  
W. Ketchen, R. S.  
S. J. Brown, . S.



I. O. O. F. No. 56  
Irma Lodge Oddfellows

Meets every Tuesday evening in Co-op Hall. Officers for present term are:

Bro. Geo. Sawyer, J. P. G.  
Bro. A. Knapp, P. G.  
Bro. N. M. Matheson, V. G.  
Bro. Chas. Wilberham, R. Secy.  
Bro. C. G. Hockin, Fin. Secy.  
Bro. R. J. Tate, Treas.  
Visiting Oddfellows are always welcome.

H. W. LOVE

REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE,  
LOANS

IRMA, --- ALTA.

## ROYAL BLACK PRECEPTORY NO. 1036

Meets on the second Monday of each month in the Co-op Hall. Visiting Sir Knights always welcome.

J. W. Graydon, W. P.  
Dr. S. R. McGregor, Reg.  
J. W. Wyatt, Treas.

J. W. WYATT

Notary Public

Real Estate, Loans, Fire and Life Insurance.

Conveyancing

Main St. Irma, Alta.

## FIELDHOUSE & HUNTER

BARRISTERS - SOLICITORS

NOTARIES

Money to Loan—Fire and Life Insurance Written

Main St. --- Irma, Alta.

## Irma Blacksmith Shop

All Kinds of  
Blacksmithing  
and Repairs

M. K. McLeod  
Proprietor

## Cream

The Swift Canadian Co., Ltd.

WANT YOUR CREAM.

Our Buyer and Tester at Irma is an old timer in the district and well known to you all. If you wish direct shipment send us your can. We will give you a straight deal and the highest market price either way.

TALK IT OVER WITH WATKINSON.

Dr. S. R. McGregor

Physician and Surgeon

Day and night calls at office back of Drug Store.

## S. R. BOWERMAN AUCTIONEER

for the Province of Alberta, will be pleased to communicate with any person wishing to put on a sale. Have had 8 years' experience. Write or phone at my expense.

ADDRESS PHONE NO. 86  
Wainwright :: Alberta





## Heals Inflamed Nostrils Stops Catarrhal Discharge Relieves Colds Quickly

You'll be pleasantly surprised at the quick action Castorhazone has upon Catarrhal conditions in the nose or throat. It is so soothing, so healing, so agreeable to use, so safe and reliable that thousands praise it and use it everyday. No nasty medicine to take—your joy breathe in the balsamic vapor of the healing essence of Castorhazone and feel better at once. Castorhazone is breathed through the inhaler into every air cell in the lungs, into every air passage in the throat and nostrils. No matter where the cold or catarrh is, Castorhazone will reach it. You can keep free from coughs, colds, bronchitis and the like by using Castorhazone. Two months' treatment One Dollar, small size, 50¢. Dealers everywhere, or the Castorhazone Co., Montreal.

## Love of The Wild

— BY —  
**ARCHIE P. McKISHNIE**  
Printed by Special Arrangements with Thos. Allen,  
Toronto, Ont.

(Continued)

Gloss stood in the doorway between the two rooms listening to the conversation of the men. Beside her was Daft Day, his hand in hers. The girl's face was pale and she looked as though she had not been resting well. Her great eyes were fastened on Boy's face, and once he glanced toward her, but looked quickly down again. She passed across the room now, and over to him. The men were laying their plans of picketing along the trail. Boy looked up and smiled. Dave squatted in his old attitude beside him.

"Boy," said the girl softly, "won't you promise me what I've asked—won't you?" she pleaded, bending over him.

Her breath fanned his cheek and the red blood leaped to his face. He brushed back his tangled curls with an old-time caress.

"It seems just as though we were little boy and girl again," she whispered, "and you always promised me what I wanted then."

"I can't promise you," he hesitated. "Gloss," he said, "I don't want to make a promise I can't keep, and you know what I intend to do."

"And if you do it," she gasped, "oh, Boy, if you do, I can't—we can't!"

She turned her head away and he saw a shudder run through her frame. He reached out and drew the girl close to him.

"I've got to finish," he said. "What can't we do together?"

"I don't know," she answered wearily. She was looking past him and the despair in her eyes cut his soul.

"Girl," he whispered, "I'll promise you not to kill Simpson; I'll promise you I'll reckon I understand why you want my promise. I didn't know before I only suspected and dreaded. If he was a good man now," he smiled, "why I'd be right down glad for your sake. But I won't hurt him, Gloss, not even if he tries to shoot me."

"She stooped, and looked into his face."

"Boy," she said softly, "thanks for the promise; but it's you I love—not him."

"Bill," he pleaded, "I want I go with the scouts." Paisley shook his head decisively. "No good," he said firmly, "you can't go that way."

"Bill," said Boy, "I've given my promise that I won't hurt Simpson, won't that let me go?"

"Nor anybody else?" "Nor anybody else?"

"Well, I guess that will let you go," chuckled Bill. "I guess it will. Fact is, you're the one ought to go. You're worth all the others put together as scouts!" Here you, the fiercer, came back here. Boy's going along in your place. Your wife's kids! like everything on your goin', so you stay here."

Boy stepped forward and looked into the inner room. On the floor here and there, on the icy, chubby-faced bodies, sleeping sweetly, and on fur shawls down close beside them the mothers of Bushwhackers' Place lay slumbering and dreaming of olden days in the retreat, before troubles came to cloud its tranquil skies.

He tiptoed across the room and stood beside two sleepers in the shadow. His mother's arm encircled the neck of the girl who had let happiness into his heart. He removed his cap and kneeling kissed the mother's cheek tenderly, then reverently he touched his wife's forehead with his lips, and slipped away. And through the faint light a pair of wide-open eyes, yellow with God's earthly happiness, looked at him. Boy found in his waiting companions outside, and slapping DeClute's narrow shoulders, he bounded down the path toward the creek.

All the world was waking up to spring. The woody dots smells of the Wild crept into his life and stirred his pulse to the symphony of his world. His whole being responded to the waking-time and his kingdom was still his—more than that his kingdom was now his. Above his head, a gray streak against the dusky sky, a dark home-ward line, dashed lazily by. They were flying low and the leader's soft crack sounded to him like a greeting from his friends long absent.

The creek, washed of its snow, lay still ice-free, but clear and milk-blue with the tinge of wakefulness upon its face. By the light of the ice would be broken and the current would bear it, gliding and joyful, out to the open banks. It lay there, waiting for the clear waters of the lake. A lone grouse strummed his joy upon a log hidden in a thicket. Down in the fallow a cock quack was twisting "Bob-White." Across the creek the heavy snows of winter had carried the tiny roof of Hallibut's mill to the banks. It lay there, waiting for the sweep it out into the open water.

The schoolhouse, through the fog, loomed up tentatively, seeming to bend as though imploring the creek to carry it away from the place from which it was estranged.

"What are you talking about?" he thundered. "Do you mean to say that I tried to kidnap one of your women?" Young man, he warned, "I've tried to kidnap one of your women, but I haven't been across on your Bushwhackers' Place."

"I did do something to one of your people, either. I did try to buy your people, but that's all. My agents told me you were a man of your word, and I must say. Nearly killed Watson, and stole six hundred dollars of my money from him. Then you up and turn my schooner. That's what I call hospitality with a vengeance."

"You burned your own schooner," cried Boy, "and if Watson and Simpson got rough handling, it was because they deserved it."

"What had Simpson to do with this affair you speak of?" asked Hallibut. "He was there with you and Watson the night you tried to steal Gloss."

"Young fellow, you're crazy," groaned Hallibut. "I tell you if anybody tried to steal the girl, I'd shoot him dead. You're a scoundrel."

"Your agent, Watson, says that you threatened to kill a few of us off," said Boy, "and he's right. I've heard him, didn't you, Amos?" glancing down at the shaggy form of Amos on the ground.

"Humph! and come to think of it, it was Watson heard you say that you would set fire to my schooner," he flashed. "You're Boy McTavish, I guess, aren't you?"

"I am Boy McTavish, but I never said that."

(To be continued.)

When a girl invites a young man to her home for dinner and he is told that she did the cooking, it's time for him to sit up and take notice, or beat a hasty retreat.

## Healthy Liver Healthy Life

Your liver—healthy or clogged, active or sluggish—makes all the difference between a vigorous, cheerful life and low spirits and failure. To subdue a stubborn liver, overcome constipation, dizziness, indigestion, headache and the blues there is nothing on earth so good as **CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS**. Purely vegetable. Small Pill—Small Dose—Small Price.

threw his rifle forward. Boy was quick to divine his motive and just as quick to act. His own rifle was leveled and fired before Broadbrook's croak's rifle cracked. Boy's bullet struck the barrel of the other gun and the would-be murderer's bullet went spinning into the bush on the right.

The shock threw Broadbrook upon his back and before he could regain his feet Boy was upon him. In vain the giant strove to shake off that sinewy form. Boy clung to him and held him. He heard Hallibut's cry of surprise and a moment later Amos was pinned down the more effectively by the Colonel's weight. The big man held a pistol at Broadbrook's head and Bosse and unbuckled one of the stirrup-leads. In another minute Amos was fast bound. Then Colonel Hallibut turned to Boy.

"Seems as though life was very uncertain about here," he remarked. "You seem to have a plan to shoot me, but I can't understand why you didn't let him. Suppose you explain."

He focused at Boy and put his pistol in his belt.

"I understand you Bushwhackers made a threat to shoot me on sight. Why didn't you let him do it?"

Boy's eyes gleamed dangerously. "It wasn't you any good to talk like that," he cried. "I guess we did shoot you on sight if it's about what you deserve. You tried to steal our little Gloss, you and your gang. And you sent us word that you intended to drive us people anywhere. I saved you from being killed just now, but that was only 'cause you wasn't getting a chance. Us Bushwhackers are a hard bunch. We have a fancy way of giving things a square deal. We don't let folks from behind, and we won't try to steal women's eyes."

The Colonel's eyes opened in surprise.

"What are you talking about?" he thundered. "Do you mean to say that I tried to kidnap one of your women?" Young man, he warned, "I've tried to kidnap one of your women, but I haven't been across on your Bushwhackers' Place."

"I did do something to one of your people, either. I did try to buy your people, but that's all. My agents told me you were a man of your word, and I must say. Nearly killed Watson, and stole six hundred dollars of my money from him. Then you up and turn my schooner. That's what I call hospitality with a vengeance."

"You burned your own schooner," cried Boy, "and if Watson and Simpson got rough handling, it was because they deserved it."

"What had Simpson to do with this affair you speak of?" asked Hallibut. "He was there with you and Watson the night you tried to steal Gloss."

"Young fellow, you're crazy," groaned Hallibut. "I tell you if anybody tried to steal the girl, I'd shoot him dead. You're a scoundrel."

"Your agent, Watson, says that you threatened to kill a few of us off," said Boy, "and he's right. I've heard him, didn't you, Amos?" glancing down at the shaggy form of Amos on the ground.

"Humph! and come to think of it, it was Watson heard you say that you would set fire to my schooner," he flashed. "You're Boy McTavish, I guess, aren't you?"

"I am Boy McTavish, but I never said that."

(To be continued.)

When a girl invites a young man to her home for dinner and he is told that she did the cooking, it's time for him to sit up and take notice, or beat a hasty retreat.

## Sunflowers Increase Profits of Dairies

Reports Tend to Indicate that New Fodder Destined to Become a Standard Crop

Now that winter feeding of stock is almost finished, reports on the results of sunflower feed are coming in from many sources, and all tend to indicate that this new fodder is destined to become a standard crop in the western provinces. It seems that practically everybody who has experimented with a few acres of sunflowers this year and silos will be springing up in every district throughout the west.

A typical example of what this silage means to the dairy farmer is given by Bert Tiffin, of Lethbridge, Alberta. For the purpose of comparison it may be mentioned that in December, January and February, 1919, his cows produced milk to the value of \$12,893.

Last year Mr. Tiffin planted five acres to sunflowers and from the same number of cows he got milk that brought him \$1,648.04, an increase of \$519.11. His silo cost less than \$500. Previously he needed all his quarter section to supply feed to his herd but his sunflower yield was so large that he has been able to spare fifty tons of alfalfa, worth about \$700, for the market, so that even with the expenses of his silo he will have a net cash surplus of more than \$700. Adding in the value of his silo he has found that the sunflower fodder has meant more than \$1,200 increased revenue to him.

W. P. Huff, a sunflower enthusiast who is in the dairy business fairly extensively near Edmonton, recently had an opportunity of testing the feeding value of sunflower ensilage over green feed and hay for dairy cattle. Last fall he put up somewhat over two hundred tons of sunflowers, but this was all fed up before the first of the year. Some of the ensilage round the walls of the silo froze, and it was more or less difficult to get it out. It was left until the weather would be warmer.

Later the weather became mild and caused the ensilage that was frozen to the walls to thaw out and fall to the floor of the silo. There was enough ensilage to feed the herd of over seven head of cows for a week. During that period the milk flow was noticeably increased per cow per day from two to two and a half pails, which for the seventy cows amounted to a considerable gain.

Later the weather became mild and caused the ensilage that was frozen to the walls to thaw out and fall to the floor of the silo. There was enough ensilage to feed the herd of over seven head of cows for a week. During that period the milk flow was noticeably increased per cow per day from two to two and a half pails, which for the seventy cows amounted to a considerable gain.

Later the weather became mild and caused the ensilage that was frozen to the walls to thaw out and fall to the floor of the silo. There was enough ensilage to feed the herd of over seven head of cows for a week. During that period the milk flow was noticeably increased per cow per day from two to two and a half pails, which for the seventy cows amounted to a considerable gain.

Later the weather became mild and caused the ensilage that was frozen to the walls to thaw out and fall to the floor of the silo. There was enough ensilage to feed the herd of over seven head of cows for a week. During that period the milk flow was noticeably increased per cow per day from two to two and a half pails, which for the seventy cows amounted to a considerable gain.

Later the weather became mild and caused the ensilage that was frozen to the walls to thaw out and fall to the floor of the silo. There was enough ensilage to feed the herd of over seven head of cows for a week. During that period the milk flow was noticeably increased per cow per day from two to two and a half pails, which for the seventy cows amounted to a considerable gain.

Later the weather became mild and caused the ensilage that was frozen to the walls to thaw out and fall to the floor of the silo. There was enough ensilage to feed the herd of over seven head of cows for a week. During that period the milk flow was noticeably increased per cow per day from two to two and a half pails, which for the seventy cows amounted to a considerable gain.

Later the weather became mild and caused the ensilage that was frozen to the walls to thaw out and fall to the floor of the silo. There was enough ensilage to feed the herd of over seven head of cows for a week. During that period the milk flow was noticeably increased per cow per day from two to two and a half pails, which for the seventy cows amounted to a considerable gain.

Later the weather became mild and caused the ensilage that was frozen to the walls to thaw out and fall to the floor of the silo. There was enough ensilage to feed the herd of over seven head of cows for a week. During that period the milk flow was noticeably increased per cow per day from two to two and a half pails, which for the seventy cows amounted to a considerable gain.

Later the weather became mild and caused the ensilage that was frozen to the walls to thaw out and fall to the floor of the silo. There was enough ensilage to feed the herd of over seven head of cows for a week. During that period the milk flow was noticeably increased per cow per day from two to two and a half pails, which for the seventy cows amounted to a considerable gain.

Later the weather became mild and caused the ensilage that was frozen to the walls to thaw out and fall to the floor of the silo. There was enough ensilage to feed the herd of over seven head of cows for a week. During that period the milk flow was noticeably increased per cow per day from two to two and a half pails, which for the seventy cows amounted to a considerable gain.

Later the weather became mild and caused the ensilage that was frozen to the walls to thaw out and fall to the floor of the silo. There was enough ensilage to feed the herd of over seven head of cows for a week. During that period the milk flow was noticeably increased per cow per day from two to two and a half pails, which for the seventy cows amounted to a considerable gain.

Later the weather became mild and caused the ensilage that was frozen to the walls to thaw out and fall to the floor of the silo. There was enough ensilage to feed the herd of over seven head of cows for a week. During that period the milk flow was noticeably increased per cow per day from two to two and a half pails, which for the seventy cows amounted to a considerable gain.

Later the weather became mild and caused the ensilage that was frozen to the walls to thaw out and fall to the floor of the silo. There was enough ensilage to feed the herd of over seven head of cows for a week. During that period the milk flow was noticeably increased per cow per day from two to two and a half pails, which for the seventy cows amounted to a considerable gain.

Later the weather became mild and caused the ensilage that was frozen to the walls to thaw out and fall to the floor of the silo. There was enough ensilage to feed the herd of over seven head of cows for a week. During that period the milk flow was noticeably increased per cow per day from two to two and a half pails, which for the seventy cows amounted to a considerable gain.

## Children Cry for Fletcher's CASTORIA

Fletcher's Castoria is strictly a remedy for Infants and Children. Foods are specially prepared for babies. A baby's medicine is even more essential for Baby. Remedies primarily prepared for grown-ups are not interchangeable. It was the need of a remedy for the common ailments of Infants and Children that brought Castoria before the public after years of research, and no claim has been made for it that its use for over 30 years has not proven.

## What is CASTORIA?

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulence, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Comfort—The Mother's Friend.

## GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of  
*Chas. H. Fletcher*  
In Use For Over 30 Years  
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

**Western Canada Wool Crop.**  
During the year 1920 the Co-operative Wool Growers, Limited, which handle a great part of Canada's wool crop, sold 5,146,437 pounds for the producers. Alberta led the provinces with 2,157,733 pounds of wool and pelts; Saskatchewan was second with 865,175 pounds; and Manitoba fourth with 370,872 pounds.

**False Pretence.**  
Public school children and teachers in Chicago have been authorized to say, "It's me," instead of "It is I." This is a mere cop. What they want is permission to do what they have always done and say "Smee."—Toronto Mail and Empire.

Eternity has no gray hairs.

**Just Imagine**  
The delicious preserves you would make if you could walk out into an orchard of One Thousand Acres of ripe, luscious fruit in the pink of condition, picking only the choicest, using nothing with it but pure cane sugar, and if, in addition, you had the most scientific machinery to turn it out—Don't you think your Jam would be just about perfect? This is just how

**E. D. SMITH & SONS, Limited**  
MAKE THEIR JAMS AND JELLIES  
They were the first to make Pure Jams in Canada, and are still leading in popularity. Try one of their new elegant strawberry. It is delicious. Ask your grocer for E. D. Smith's Jams with the Maple Leaf label.

**E. D. Smith & Sons, Limited**  
Fruit Growers and Preservers, WINONA, ONTARIO  
Western Distributors  
Watson & Truett, Winnipeg, Regina and Saskatoon, Sask. Donald H. Bain Co., Calgary and Edmonton, Alta.

Send for Recipe Book, FREE!

**EDWARDSBURG CORN SYRUP**

Sold in sanitary, air-tight tins, the maker's package—that guarantees purity. Packed at the factory, the contents keep indefinitely. Economical.

The ideal sweetener for table use and cooking  
THE CANADA STARCH CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL

## Crown Brand Syrup The Great Sweetener

**MACDONALD'S Cut Brier**  
More Tobacco for the Money

"The Tobacco with a heart"

Canada's best buy—the ECONOMY Package  
1 1/2 lb. 85¢

During the past year Sam J. Barnett, a justice of the peace of Dallas, Texas, added \$2,500 to his income by marrying 81 couples.

It is rough on a man when love or measles attacks him late in life.

**DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS**  
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES  
RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, GRAVEL, DIABETES, BACKACHE, NEURALGIA, OBST. THE PROSTATE

When a girl invites a young man to her home for dinner and he is told that she did the cooking, it's time for him to sit up and take notice, or beat a hasty retreat.

## CUTICURA HEALS RASH ON CHILD

On Body and Face, Red and Itchy. Cried For Hours. Lasted a Year.

"A rash started all over my little girl's body, and she had none on her face. It started in a pimple that was full of water, and it got red and itchy. She cried for hours. This trouble lasted a year."

"Then I used with a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I bought more, and I used four cakes of soap and three boxes of Ointment which healed her." (Signed) Mrs. Dora Langley, 1332 Gertrude St., Verdun, Que., August 11, 1916.

The Cuticura Toilet Trio Consisting of Soap, Ointment and Talcum is an indispensable adjunct of the daily toilet in maintaining skin purity and skin health.

Sole U.S. and Canadian Agents: The Cuticura Soap and Ointment Co., New York, N.Y., and Montreal, P.Q.





## OIL WAS DISCOVERED IN IRMA FIELD OVER 35 YEARS AGO.

(Continued from First Page.)

would issue his personal cheque to clean off the slate. In due time after some considerable delay another crew would arrive and start work but would generally quit as soon as the allotted cash had run out, but invariably Mr. Taylor would be able to get things squared away and finally got the hole down to some 2,200 feet when it was reported to have the strongest flow of gas in Alberta, we have had no chance to see a log of this second well but have seen indications of oil on the derrick although we have no way of telling at what level it was found.

The men working on this second well stated they were quitting on account of not being able to get the drill down on account of the great gas pressure. This apparently should have been overcome had the hole been large enough to put in a smaller pipe and keep the pressure between the two.

It will soon be a year since this last well was abandoned and with the exception of a watchman and men coming to remove tools there has been no work down. According to the regulations affecting this district we believe a lease can only be held by placing a drill on same within fifteen months after lease is granted, or grouping with other leaseholders in which case one drill will protect twenty sections for three years. After three years we understand each lease must have a drill in operation and must not be idle more than six months of the year.

Over one hundred thousand acres have been covered by leases for the last six years, excepting when cancelled at Ottawa and refilled on in Edmonton. Under these conditions most of the original holders have abandoned all hopes of seeing the field developed and apparently until some big company secures practically all the leases it will not be.

The present regulations are supposed to induce developments, but unless they are enforced differently than they have been the country will never be developed, until it is controlled by some company with unlimited capital. Then not only will prices be controlled but production will be curtailed to regulate prices. We believe the department should cancel all leases not being developed and reserve them until such time as a company would show that they were in a position to start drilling. The grant leases for enough ground to justify them continuing development work, the field would soon be developed and production started in earnest.

## FARM FOR SALE

In the Estate of H. M. Wood, (deceased) as available assets are insufficient to meet liabilities, we now offer his farm, S. W. 10-47-8, for sale, 12 miles northeast of Irma, Over 100 acres broke, no stone; two-roomed dwelling. We put in the crop, \$3500.00. See J. McCready or T. Slipper. This is little or no more than raw land is selling for. A chance of a lifetime. No commission to agents at this price.

5-7u

## LAND LAND LAND

Raw and Improved Farm Land

**J. W. WYATT**  
"THE LAND MAN"  
Main St. Irma, Alta.

## Tractor Oils

We guarantee that we can give you better prices on your

TRACTOR OIL  
than you can get at  
the wholesale direct.  
COME AND SEE US.  
**Irma Motors**

## FORT NORMAN vs. IRMA OIL FIELDS.

(Continued from First Page.)

accommodation in the Mackenzie district. Parties should take their own tents, bedding, camp equipment, and provisions. The writer strongly cautions all parties contemplating going north to avoid haste. He states as the extent of the oil field (300,000 square miles) is so large it will give all prospectors who are likely to enter for many years ample opportunity to acquire claims. With this large area there is a very small chance of the man locating a claim, selling it to any of the producing companies, as the area is so large compared to the number of drills that will be likely to be transported into the far away country. The enormous expense connected with the development and the tremendous obstacles to be encountered in getting the product to market appear to be factors that very few men of the would-be producers appear to consider.

**IRMA FIELD ONLY 110 MILES SOUTHEAST OF EDMONTON, ALTA.** The Irma oil field has been under development for some time. It was discovered for a number of years. During the last six years two holes have been drilled to within a few hundred feet of where the oil-bearing rock is supposed to be. Both of these wells are reported to have had several good showings of oil as indicated by the log published recently in this paper. The formation is such that with proper equipment and experienced men a well should be put down in four to six months. During 1914 several hundred leases were secured in what is known as the Irma Field. Three standard rigs were erected by different companies. Owing to war conditions extension of time was given in which development work should begin. Evidently either the Department have forgotten that the war is over and these extensions should be removed or else most of the leases should have been cancelled for non-fulfillment of work. Only one rig ever did any drilling after the crew that installed it had left. This rig should have protected twenty sections for three years. After three years we understand the regulations require a drill on at least every three sections. No doubt most of the leaseholders were satisfied to sit back and let someone else do the developing work. This might have worked out satisfactorily had they had access to the companies records so as to know what was going on. The men working on the well appeared to be just as anxious to avoid giving information as the public was to try to get it. It should be cancelled now they have no one to blame but themselves as six years should be plenty of time to comply with the requirements that should have been fulfilled in fifteen months. No doubt a large number of leases have been cancelled, as during January the Edmonton Land office received over \$10,000.00 for applications for leases in the Irma Field. This all happened while the public were being attracted to the North fields. The citizens of the Irma district have sent a petition to Ottawa requesting the Department of the Interior to see that all regulations in connection with leases in the district are enforced as no doubt several leases have been protected with the well started in 1914, these should not have had a drill worked for three years and at that time each lease should have been settled we look for some of the attention of the Minister of Interior has been taken up during the last few months with the forming of new regulations for the Northwest Territories. Now that this has apparently been settled we look for some of the attention of the Minister of Interior for other parts of Alberta. No doubt had the Province of Alberta had control of these resources, regulations would have been enforced in a different manner.

As we understand the petroleum and natural gas regulations, as long as no work is being done the leaseholder must pay a yearly rental. As soon as drilling starts he is allowed to use the money due for drilling purposes and the Department does not receive anything. This seems to be a poor arrangement as our officials at Ottawa may think they need the money worse than the country needs development. Compared with the North country, way. Parties leaving Edmonton in the morning can be back in Edmonton the same night. Geologists report the principal anticline is only a few miles from the midway between the two fields. Plenty of water and gas can be secured for drilling operations, as was shown in the log of the well published in our last issue. A producing well crew to the North country.

### MAY HOLD LEASES IN MACKENZIE DISTRICT AND IN ALBERTA AS WELL.

Oil claims in both an Alberta field and one of the Mackenzie fields can be held by the same person and at the same time, according to advice just received from Ottawa. Land agent A. Norquay put the question to the department a short time ago, asking whether or not a party having 1920 acres of petroleum rights within the province could also take out a permit for a full allowance in the Northwest Territories.

The reply now to hand from H. H. Rowat, superintendent of the land office branch, states that the matter has been under consideration for some time and that a decision has finally been given to the effect that a leaseholder in Alberta may also acquire the maximum 2500 acres by permit under the Northwest Territories regulations, in addition to the 1920 acres by lease within the province.

### OKLAHOMA OIL JOURNAL MENTIONS IRMA DISTRICT

(Oil and Gas Journal, Tulsa, Okla.) It is reported that the Anglo-French Exploration Co., of London, England has secured leases in the Irma field, east of Edmonton and are planning to carry on drilling there. Prof. Frechfeld, a British geologist; Dr. Henderson, of London, and J. B. Tyrell, of Toronto, are in Edmonton in connection with the project. It is reported that the company has been negotiating with the Northern Alberta Natural Gas Development for gas production in the Viking field.

The Whitehall Oil Co., a British corporation reported to be backed by the Lord Cowdry interests, has had geologists looking over this and other areas in Eastern and Northern Alberta. The Tapley Syndicate has a test-drilling at Birch Lake, 35 miles northwest of Irma; Imperial Oil Ltd has a test shaft of Czar; and two wells have been drilled at Irma, one securing gas production around 2000 feet.

### PLENTY OF CASING NOW.

The Imperial Oil Co. and West Regent Oil Co., each unloaded a car of casing at Monitor last week. Apparently the shortage of casing that has delayed operation at so many wells is over. Two wells at Irma were temporarily abandoned, one by the Alberta Associated Oil Co., and the other by the Alberta Pacific Consolidated Oil Co. on account of the inability to secure casing. This was during the great war when all efforts of the casing manufacturers were being devoted to the manufacture of munitions and war supplies. Now that conditions in the steel industry are becoming normal, no delay should be caused by shortage of casing. Had it been possible to secure casing during the war, no doubt the Irma Field would have been dotted with refineries long before this.

### GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS LEAVE EDMONTON FOR MACKENZIE VALLEY.

Last Monday a party of government employees left Edmonton for their long trip to the far north oil fields. Among the party was Mr. L. T. Burwash, who will have charge of the mining recording and land office in that district. Mr. D. L. McKendrick, financial officer, N. F. Pelletier, assistant accountant, H. E. Hayward, draftsman, and chief of records, J. J. Williams, records, Paul Trudell, in charge of lands, C. H. Cuthbertson, records, J. J. McCann, engineer, E. M. Phillips, send, stenographer, E. G. Whitehead, stenographer, F. H. Kito exploration work. Later Mr. G. S. Finnie, secretary of the Northwest Territories and S. E. Slipper, petroleum engineer, and a large geological party will follow. Mr. Slipper is known to many in the Irma district as during 1916 or 1917 he with a party of geological surveyors made extensive surveys of the Irma oil district.

### DO WE NEED OIL DEVELOPMENT

Canada, bought from the United States in February last 23 million gallons of crude oil; 11 million gallons of fuel and gas oil; 2 1/4 million gallons of kerosene; nearly half a million gallons of lubricating oil; and three million gallons of gasoline. Nearly 40 million gallons in all.

Mr. W. Farr of the Rock Oil Co., was in Irma Wednesday. Mr. Farr is looking for big development in the Eastern Alberta oil fields.

Mr. A. H. Jensen, of Edmonton, is reported to be closing a deal with New York capitalists for a big block of leases in the Irma district. Evidently Mr. Jensen has been able to secure some good locations before the best of the leases were secured by the big oil interests.

### DEATH OF MRS. C. A. TOLL.

The citizens of Irma and district received a sad shock upon hearing of the sudden death of Mrs. C. A. Toll on Tuesday afternoon, April 26th, at her home north of town. Heart trouble having been the cause of her sudden departure.

Mrs. Toll, nee (Carrie M. Swan) was 39 years of age at the time of her death. She was married in Edmonton on March 1st, 1910, and she and her husband took up their residence on a farm north of Irma during the same year where they have lived ever since, amid a wide circle of friends who will miss her from their midst. She leaves a sorrowing husband and three brothers to mourn her loss. Interment took place in the Irma cemetery on Thursday, April 26th.

### RESULTS OF ATHLETIC CONTESTS TRAIL RANGERS

The Irma Trail-Rangers made an excellent showing in the competition held last Saturday afternoon. Considering the lack of indoor facilities for an athletic contest and the fact that the boys have had no opportunity to train and practice indoors the results are very creditable indeed. Weather conditions made it impossible to conduct the contest out-of-doors as the boys had hoped to see the jumping events were held in the church and the running events conducted in the Ford garage. Mr. Wm. Masson acted as official timer and judge and the boys were weighed in and classified according to the rules laid down by the National Boys' Work Council, at 2 P. M.

The first event was the standing broad jump. The boys as a whole averaged 81.5 points which is a very good score. Wayne Mitchell led with 88 points followed by Nelywn Peterson with 85.

The running high jump was very difficult as the boys hadn't sufficient space to give them a fair chance. However, they averaged 58.6 points each, with Wayne Mitchell leading with 75 points followed by George Fischer with 70.

The floor push was the event which brought the whole audience to their feet with applause. The boys certainly were out to break a record. They nearly all doubled what they had been in practice. The boys put every ounce of strength they had into this event. After their strength was exhausted they kept on going on sheer determination, grit and will power. Chris Burton was the hero of this event. As Mr. Masson said he thought he would play out about his sixth or seventh round, but Chris hadn't really started as he kept going on and on until he reached his 30th round which gave him 24 points over the standard of 100. George Fischer came second with 106 while Wendel Mitchell and Nelywn Peterson each made 100 points. The boys averaged 157.4 in this event which is a record which will be hard to beat by the boys in other parts of Canada.

The boys were at a great disadvantage in the running event as they nearly all slipped considerably rounding the box at one end of the garage. In the one potato race they averaged 80 points with Earl Linnen, the same merchant at 95, with George Fischer and Chris Burton came second each scoring 90 points.

In the three potato race the boys made their poorest showing. This was largely due to the condition of the floor and the fact that the boys had used up their energy in the floor-push. Earl Linnen again led with 55 points followed by Geo. Fischer with 50.

The total points in the five events scored by the boys were as follows:

Age	Wt.	Points
Chris Burton	13	72 400
Geo. Fischer	12	83 397
Wayne Mitchell	13	112 382
Earl Linnen	11	73 372
Wendel Mitchell	10	76 365
Nelywn Peterson	12	70 350
Darrel Peterson	13	100 315
Wilbert Meyers	14	90 284

### LOCAL NEWS

Mr. C. Askin was taken to an Edmonton hospital last Saturday evening for special treatment.

Mr. C. A. Bassett is busy re-installing in his soda fountain which will be ready for business Saturday. During the summer season the drug store will remain open evenings.

Two of Mr. J. W. Wyatt's children have been ill with bronchitis and pneumonia.

The Ladies Aid intend holding a sale of potted plants and home cooking tomorrow in the G. W. V. A. Rooms.

Mrs. H. W. Love has received word that her brother, A. E. Breckon, of New York, had died on April 13th.

Seeding of wheat is practically finished in the Irma district. Most of the farmers are preparing the sod for the oat and barley crop.

Mr. W. B. Little, late of Tofield, has bought the north half of section 12-46-10, from Mr. A. E. Peterson. Mr. Peterson intends leaving for Nebraska.

E. T. McDowell, the Massey-Harris agent made one of the largest deliveries of farm implements seen for some years leave the village. F. Stougard took out a 11-22 M.H. tractor trailing a three-furrow gang, big packer and disc, both outthrow and inthrow.

### NEW TRAIN SERVICE.

Train No. 3 will arrive in Irma at 11:00 a.m. on Monday, May 2. Commencing next Monday, May 2, Train No. 4 will arrive at 7:04 a.m., arrive Edmonton 11:30 a.m. 5:30 P. M., arrive at Irma 9:29 P. M., daily except Sunday.

## IRMA POOL ROOM and BARBER SHOP

SOFT DRINKS TOBACCOS  
CIGARS, Etc.

Agent for Snowflake Laundry.

**J. C. SHIRLEY**  
PROPRIETOR.

## Interesting NEWS

on and after  
**SATURDAY**  
APRIL 30th.

we will serve  
**Ice-Cream**  
**Coca-Cola**  
**Soda**

in the sanitary  
way in vortex  
paper holders.  
We solicit your  
patronage and  
will endeavor to  
give 100 p.c. service at all times.

**Bassett's Drug  
Store**  
**Irma Alta**

## OIL LEASES

WANTED

Good Oil and Gas lease on royalty basis in Irma field. Give location and date filed.

**H. W. LOVE**  
IRMA.

## U.G.G.

STOCK CLEARING  
SALE OF COAL.

Just a limited amount to be cleared at a reduced price.

DON'T MISS THIS.

**R. R. V. Maguire,**  
AGENT.

**ASTHMA** USE  
**RAZ-MAH**  
No Smoking - No Spraying - No Swallowing  
Just Swallow a Capsule  
**RAZ-MAH** is guaranteed  
to restore normal breathing, stop mucus  
gathering in the bronchial tubes, give  
long nights of quiet sleep, contain no  
habit-forming drug. \$1.00 at your drug  
store. Trial free at our agencies or write  
Templetons, 142 King W., Toronto.

Local Agent  
**Bassett's Drug Store**